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THE OCTOBER RECORD.
Total number of "Worlds" printed during
the month of October, 1887,
8,479,830.
Average per day for the entire
month,
273,526 Copies.

October circulation during the past six years
compared:
October, 1882..... 881,680 Copies
October, 1883..... 1,269,060 Copies
October, 1884..... 3,506,901 Copies
October, 1885..... 4,907,476 Copies
October, 1886..... 6,397,160 Copies
October, 1887..... 8,479,830 Copies

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editorial page, 30 cents per line. Reading Notices,
stated or marked "Adv.": First page, \$1.50 per
line; fourth page, \$1.25 per line; inside page, \$1
per line.
The rates for advertising in the Daily World do not apply
to the Evening Edition. For the rates of that issue
apply to the Evening Edition.

ORPHEUS AND PURITY ELECTIONS.
In the recent election in this city the money
expended, officially and unofficially, amount-
ed to nearly \$5 for every voter.

At the notoriously corrupt elections in
England, before the passage of the Reform
Act in 1864, the expenditure reached about
the same average. In 1865, under the opera-
tions of the new law, the cost was only \$1.10
per voter.

America ought not to be afraid of learning
from England in anything that affects the
economy and honesty of elections. Democ-
racy is subverted when money controls elec-
tions. Republicanism is a mockery when
dollars and not votes govern.

The exhaustive and clear statement of elec-
tional reform in England published in this
morning's World should be studied by our
statesmen and pondered by the people.

BAR OUT THE PLAGUE.
The remarkable statement is made that the
passenger of the plague-stricken Alceia are
to be permitted to enter the city, not because
the danger of cholera is past, but because
they have submitted against further quaran-
tine.

The New York Board of Health has re-
fused to assent to the landing, and yet the
week-end and inefficient Quarantine Com-
mission is to subject the community to this
grave danger.

What a ghastly farce Tom Platt's Com-
mission is! The cholera would seem to need no
better friend.

Is there no way of breaking through the
tangle of red tape and official stupidity, and
protecting the metropolis from the threatened
plague?

Does not the law of self-preservation jus-
tify the sending back of the cholera-infected
immigrants, if necessary?

THE MARQUESS'S GURGLE.
Little Boss Mahon's pops his head above
the Democratic fold in Virginia just long
enough to say: "It wasn't much of a
shower," and to give one-gurgling cry of
"Fraud!"

The waters then close over the submerged
shrieker, who has gone to meet Rindze-
knox, and "Silence, like a pout, comes to
heal the blows of sound."

ONLY A SHAM.
It is really funny to observe the sudden
zeal with which one of the turncoat journals
that supported FELLOWS now demands the
trial "not of one but of all the Boodlers"
before the 1st of January.

How the indicted ex-Aldermen must shake
their fat sides with laughter and close one
optic in the suggestive wink of joke-appre-
ciating glee as they read this funny falmi-
nation.

Nobody is trying to "bulldoze the officers
of the law" now, of course. There is no
"newspaper clamor" nor "persecution" in
this call upon Mr. MARTINE to "try the
Boodlers now."

Everybody understands that it is made by
a Sham from Shamville.

THE LAND COMMISSIONER.
The unfortunate thing about the enforced
retirement of Commissioner SPARKS is that,
however unjustly, it will be interpreted as a
triumph for the land-grabbers.

Mr. SPARKS may not have a talent for
subordination, but he has made an honest, a
stubborn and an effective fight against land-
shark corporations and land-grabbing com-
binations. His success in this line has been
the best achievement of the Administration.

There is every reason to believe that Presi-
dent CLEVELAND has fully approved of this
policy. But the only way to convince the
country that SPARKS's retirement is not a
land-grabbers' triumph is to appoint a new
Commissioner who will be as resolute a foe
of the grabbers as SPARKS has been.

THE HARVEST OF HYMEN.
Now that all the other crops have been
gathered and garnered, Hymen comes in for
his harvest. And a generous, rosy and fel-
lows one it is. Full ripened beneath the
sun of summer flirtation and courtship, the
first frost brings down the brides like a
shower of chestnuts from a shaken bough.

EDWARD ATKINSON has just demonstrated
by statistics that American men are taller
and handsomer than ever. But it needs only
the evidence of eyes to prove that the brides
grow lovelier year by year. What wonder,

then, that the noble army of Benedicts is
receiving young recruits on every hand!

What troops of friends, what showers of
blessings, what delightful omens Hymen
rallies to his standard. What bewildering
trousseaus—but stay, this is a topic that re-
quires columns.

Let the merry bells ring and the honey-
moons fill up the sky as long as there is rice
in the bin and the stock of old shoes holds
out.

MR. COMSTOCK'S "DUTY."
We are quite willing to concede that An-
THONY COMSTOCK is "not afraid to do what
he considers to be his duty."

The difficulty arises from his conception
of his duty. There is a feeling prevalent in
the community that Mr. COMSTOCK's first
duty is to get false and prurient ideas out of
his own head or to cease imposing such ideas
to those whose imaginations are healthy
and whose tastes are fine.

It is not Mr. COMSTOCK's duty to emascu-
late Art nor to cloak Beauty.

THE WOMEN WORKERS.
The women workers of New York are en-
deavoring to organize for protection and
advancement.

The movement should succeed. If any
class of workers needs protection, it is the
women. They are subject to greater privation,
greater hardship, greater injustice than their
masculine co-laborers.

As testified to at Pythagoras Hall last night,
shirts are still being made at 45 cents a dozen.

Other work is often in proportion. And in
addition to these starvation wages, a system
of petty tyranny and fines prevails in many
shops.

Is there no hope for the slaves of the
needle? Has trade starved out not only the
spirit of chivalry but the spirit of justice to
women?

The coal magnates say that the troubles in
the Lehigh region are "of little conse-
quence. We shall certainly win and the men
will be forced to terms."

Very possibly. Everything except a
shrinkage of fat dividends is "of little conse-
quence" to the coal barons. But, though the
power of combined capital is against them,
the miners in their demand for a share in
the increased prosperity have rights on their
side. And Right has been known to triumph
even in a more desperate cause.

It's a very long road without a turning,
even among the coal hills.

THEY BEAR THE CURSE.
There is one class of workers for temper-
ance that ought to be, and in the main is,
safe from gibe and rancor.

It is the women upon whom the curse of
drunkenness rests most heavily, and when
women unite to protect their homes from its
blight their provocation and their aim
should secure for them at least the respect of
silence from those who do not believe in
their remedies for an evil that none can deny.

Woman's suffering from drunken husbands,
fathers, sons and brothers gives her a right
to call for all the protection that society can
justly give.

"TO BE CONTINUED."
So ROBERT BONNER retires, and the New
York Ledger, like its stories, is "to be con-
tinued."

The marvellous stories, whose tantalizing
first chapters are given in the dailies, will
still appear "in our next." The budding
poet will still have his "corner." The re-
vered doctors of divinity will still furnish in
one column the antidote to the blood-cur-
dling yarns in another.

While the Ledger aims to "instruct," its
didactic doses are always conveniently
placed for skipping. Its fund of amusement
is at any rate large, its moral tone is high,
and the Ledger is, on the whole, one of the
best papers of its class.

As to ROBERT BONNER, may he, too, "be
continued" for many years in the enjoyment
of the fruits of his labor.

Apt alliteration's artful aid is a dangerous
reliance out West. A man has incurred the
penalty of a year's imprisonment in Mil-
waukee for calling an Alderman a "Budden-
soik builder and burly boodler." The
libel should have built his own word
structure on a basis of hard fact.

The Coroner's jury in Harlem blamed
Father KREMER for the school-house disaster
instead of the Inspector who failed to en-
force the law. But how can a dead priest be
expected to have as much "influence" as a
live Inspector.

After Dr. MACKENZIE's positive prediction
of the fatal result of the Crown Prince's ill-
ness, only a very strict constructionist in
professional etiquette would blame him for
desiring a change of doctors.

The Southern method of dissuading Mormon
missionaries with a coat of tar and feathers
and the "goose-flesh" creating bay of the
bloodhounds is hardly constitutional, but is
likely to prove effective.

It is a curious fact that of the four Inde-
pendents in the House not one comes from
the sections where Mugwumpism is popularly
supposed to have its abode.

The French Minister of Justice has re-
signed. But don't lose any sleep about Mr.
GARLAND's successor. There's nothing con-
tagious about resignations.

The straw bondsman exposed by THE
WORLD has been found guilty. There will
be no further doubt as to how the wind blows
in these cases.

LELY, FAEDER and BONNIE are out.
Here's a state of things. Here's a how-
do-do.

The Brotherhood of Ball-Players do not
relish a Fatherhood of Ball Magnates.

EXPENSIVE TO HOLD LOTS.
WHAT IT COSTS TO OWN UNIMPROVED
PROPERTY IN THIS CITY.

If Henry George's Tax Theories were Put
in Force only a Capitalist would be Able
to Hold a Vacant Lot—Some Figures
Showing What an Unimproved Blessing
Unimproved Property is to its Owners.

PEOPLE of New York
State who have studied
the land-tax theories
of Henry George have
rejected them. In this
city, whereas 68,110
voters were found in
1886 ready to vote for
Henry George, the
man, only a little more
than that number were
found in the whole
State this year who, in
the light of a discus-
sion of his land-tax
ideas, were ready to
stamp those theories
with their indorse-
ment.

Mr. George has been accused of a dis-
tortion, or, at least, a misrepresentation of facts
in his efforts to show that there was a grinding
monopoly in land, and that the poor were
being deprived of the land which they were
joint owners of with the possessors or nom-
inal owners. He has said that one-third of
Manhattan Island was covered with vacant
lots, held by the lucky children of rich
parentage for a rise in valuation, without its
being of the slightest value to any one, and
that by reason of the gathering here of hun-
dreds of thousands of people, the value of
these lots was doubling and quadrupling very
fast, to the sole benefit of the people whose
parents claimed title to them, while a ma-
jority of the city population was hived up in
crowded and unhealthy tenements.

A World reporter who has been investi-
gating the matter has failed to find any
data whereby he could learn the proportion
of the acreage of this island, now vacant and
held by city lots. There are at least 100,000
vacant lots, however, on each side of Central
Park. In Fifth Avenue there are a host of
vacant lots between Fifty-fifth street and
Harlem River.

Mr. George has repeated over and over
again that the holders of these vacant lots
should be compelled either to build upon
them or to give them up to be distributed
among the poor. He has said that the tax
taxed so high that it would not be profitable
to retain them unoccupied. Here are some
facts:

Henry G. Pinckney is one of the sort of
holders by inheritance against whom the
George theorists inveigh. She is down in
the assessment rolls for 158 lots in the Twelfth
Ward. These lots are in Fifth and Sixth
Avenues and One Hundred and One, One
Hundred and Eleven and One Hundred and
Twelfth streets, between those avenues.

They are assessed at \$466,000, which is on
a basis of one-half of their market value.
The rate of taxes is \$2.18 for every \$1,000,
or \$1,005.60 to the city for the 158 lots. That is
a sum of \$78 each for holding these lots dur-
ing 1887. No revenue is derived from them.

Corner lots on Fifth Avenue cost twenty
penny as investments. For instance, there is
the northwest corner of Fifty-fifth street,
which is assessed at \$55,000. Its owner, Mrs.
Hammerly, will pay \$1,190 for the corner
of the city for the year of its assessment this
year. This rate is considerably lower than
ever before. In 1886 the tax rate was \$2.29
per thousand; in 1885 it was \$2.44; in 1884 it
was \$2.58; in 1883 it was \$2.72; in 1882 it
was \$2.86; in 1881 it was \$3.00; in 1880 it
was \$3.14; in 1879 it was \$3.28; in 1878 it
was \$3.42; in 1877 it was \$3.56; in 1876 it
was \$3.70; in 1875 it was \$3.84; in 1874 it
was \$3.98; in 1873 it was \$4.12; in 1872 it
was \$4.26; in 1871 it was \$4.40; in 1870 it
was \$4.54; in 1869 it was \$4.68; in 1868 it
was \$4.82; in 1867 it was \$4.96; in 1866 it
was \$5.10; in 1865 it was \$5.24; in 1864 it
was \$5.38; in 1863 it was \$5.52; in 1862 it
was \$5.66; in 1861 it was \$5.80; in 1860 it
was \$5.94; in 1859 it was \$6.08; in 1858 it
was \$6.22; in 1857 it was \$6.36; in 1856 it
was \$6.50; in 1855 it was \$6.64; in 1854 it
was \$6.78; in 1853 it was \$6.92; in 1852 it
was \$7.06; in 1851 it was \$7.20; in 1850 it
was \$7.34; in 1849 it was \$7.48; in 1848 it
was \$7.62; in 1847 it was \$7.76; in 1846 it
was \$7.90; in 1845 it was \$8.04; in 1844 it
was \$8.18; in 1843 it was \$8.32; in 1842 it
was \$8.46; in 1841 it was \$8.60; in 1840 it
was \$8.74; in 1839 it was \$8.88; in 1838 it
was \$9.02; in 1837 it was \$9.16; in 1836 it
was \$9.30; in 1835 it was \$9.44; in 1834 it
was \$9.58; in 1833 it was \$9.72; in 1832 it
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was \$58.02; in 1487 it was \$58.16; in 1486 it
was \$58.30; in 1485 it was \$58.44; in 1484 it
was \$58.58; in 1483 it was \$58.72; in 1482 it
was \$58.86; in 1481 it was \$59.00; in 1480 it
was \$59.14; in 1479 it was \$59.28; in 1478 it
was \$59.42; in 1477 it was \$59.56; in 1476 it
was \$59.70; in 1475 it was \$59.84; in 1474 it
was \$59.98; in 1473 it was \$60.12; in 1472 it
was \$60.26; in 1471 it was \$60.40; in 1470 it
was \$60